

factory," thus forgetting what others have ignored that there is a mind and a soul that are not accounted for in their formulas and predictions.

It is a pity that such a fine collection of facts in such a worthy cause should be put forth in publicity by a million copies in an attempt to influence an audience of millions of readers most of whom are, of course, unable to understand or appreciate what it is all about. It is also a pity both from the standpoint of science and the good of all that the report increases the lack of confidence in physicians, which seems to be a fashionable custom of so many recent "scientific" reports.

The report is being distributed by "The Chemical Foundation," 81 Fulton Street, New York.

Essays on Surgical Subjects. By Sir Berkeley Moynihan, K. C. M. G., C. B., Leeds, England. Octavo of 253 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921. Cloth, \$5 net.

A series of essays reprinted from various journals and collected in one volume. They are, as a whole, not equal to what we have come to expect from Moynihan's brilliant pen. A memorial essay on J. B. Murphy begins with a fine appreciation but soon digresses into an epitome of the whole history of medicine. A series of papers on peptic ulcer express Moynihan's views on treatment. He may, perhaps, have had occasion to change them a little in the three years since he wrote them. The pipings of a rising chorus of discontent with the operation of gastro-enterostomy are making themselves heard—most of them coming, it is true, from the internist's camp—but some of them, too, from the surgeon's. It will be interesting to hear Moynihan express his views ten years from now.

The best paper in the book, "The Ritual of a Surgical Operation," gives an insight into the reasons for his success as a surgeon. It is delightful to find so logical and thoughtful a development of pre-operative technique—a thing which to so many surgeons is a matter of indifferent and slipshod misarrangement. L. E.

New and Decadent Literature—"Why is it necessary to write about the indecencies of life when it is known that the young people of the present day will be the curious readers? The time will come, of course, after a surfeting of this stuff, when it will cause a moral nausea, and the better class of literature will come again into its own."—The Journal-Lancet, March 1, 1922.

What Next?—"And the same necessity which compelled Jesus to accept His apostles from the ignorant fishermen of Galilee, rather than from among the scribes, pharisees and publicans of His day, now compels the Chiropractic schools to accept those who present themselves for students, and with this material as the warp and woof to weave the fabric of the Chiropractic profession."—(Quoted from a half-page advertisement in the Metropolitan Magazine).

Gas and Oxygen—The consumption of gas and oxygen for purposes of anesthesia is rapidly increasing throughout the country and particularly in the hospitals of California. This increased demand for these very useful but dangerous substances is liable to become an attractive field for ultra commercialists who are more desirous of making money than of producing a thoroughly reliable drug. Once more we wish to caution our members, and hospitals in particular, to be careful as to what and how and at what price they buy their gas and oxygen, and to be particularly careful about unusually attractive commercial propositions in this field.

POTASH AND PERLMUTTER ON "NEW DOCTORS"

(By Montague Glass in the San Francisco Chronicle of Sunday, April 2, 1922)

"Yes, Maruss," Abe Potash said, as he read in the paper of the latest attempt to license massage operators as doctors, "nowadays a lot of fellers expect you to call them doctor when you talk to them, which only a few years ago would have been glad if anyone called them mister even. In fact, Hey, you! Say! or even Psst! was the most respect they ever got from anybody, and today they are doctors yet! An idea!" Potash and Perlmutter say many other interesting and amusing things in the article referred to.

Kind-to-Animals Week—In the kindness-to-animals week let us extol the blessings of vivisection to animals. By sacrificing a few hogs to a more comfortable death than cholera the whole porcine kind can be free of the agonies of hog cholera. A needle prick and a slight fever in a few cattle saves millions of cattle from anthrax.

Even the moral example, the avoidance of inflicting pain, the true sense of animal values of the vivisectioners, has spread their lesson of kindness to animals.

When you send your precious pet to the dog hospital the skilled treatment it gets there is the product of vivisection. So let us make every humane society a center of vivisection propaganda and devote the kindness-to-animals week to inculcating kindness, the humanity, the merciful pain-saving of vivisection.—(Chester Rowell, in San Francisco Bulletin.)

Agitation for Free Choice of Physician in New York and What It Leads To (by Oliver G. Browne, published by The Self-Insurers' Association)—Physicians who are interested in industrial medicine or in the problem of the socialization of medicine or paternalistic government in general will find some most interesting reading in this little pamphlet of three pages. It shows what some laymen think of the medical profession.

The Physician As An Instructor in Health—"Only by utilizing the general practitioner as a health agent can the public receive the health information it needs and desires. When it is realized that disease in its preventive stages rarely comes to the notice of health officers, the role of the doctor assumes great importance. In order to further preventive medicine in Great Britain, the author urges that medical students become instructors in health as well as physicians in disease, that the Council of the British Medical Association inaugurate a constructive disease prevention policy, and that the medical profession assume the responsibility of maintaining the nation's health, not leaving it entirely in the hands of voluntary agencies and public health officials."—Sir Napier Burnett in Nation's Health.

An Unusual and Efficient Method of Furnishing Medical Care to Poor People—The city of Redlands, San Bernardino County, allows its poor people to have the services of any physician in the city whom they choose to call. All the physician has to do about his fee is to make out his bill in accordance with the fee schedule of the State Industrial Accident Commission and the bill is paid by the city treasurer. So far as the information is available this system has worked to the entire satisfaction of the physicians, is extremely satisfactory to poor people, and the cost to the city treasury has not proved to be large. This method might with advantage to all people be copied by other cities.